NEVVES OVT OF GERMANIE.

(4)

OR

The ſurprizing of the Citie of Prage *by the Arch-duke* Leopold, *and what* there paſſed in the moneths of February and March laſt.

With a briefe of the moſt remarkeable things happened within ſixe moneths, as well in France and Germany as in Bohemia, Tranſiluania and Spaine.

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NEWES OVT OF GERMANIE.

THE yeare 1608. the Arch-duke Mathias forced his brother the Emperour Rodolphus to make ouer vnto him the Crowne and Kingdome of Hungarie, the Archdutchie of Austria the administration of Moravia, with the Archbishoprick of Olmutz, and to declare and publish him his successor in the the Kingdome of Bohemia. According to this cession, or yeelding vp, the said Arch-duke Mathias made his entrnce into Vienna, tooke the oath of Fidelitie of the Austreans, and caused himselfe to be crowned King of Hungarie at Presbourg. For the which the Emperour hath ever since beene extreamely grieued that he should be so bereft of the two thirds of his paternall Kingdomes and Countries by his brother.

But he could not then remedie it because of the new troubles which came vpon him in the yeare 1609. wherein Prage (a Citie where he ordinarily keepeth his Court) seemed to be very neere her ruine, and her Citizens which are of sundry religions, diuided into Protestants and Hussits on the one part, and Catholickes on the other, ready to go together by the eares the one against the other. Wherefore he was constrained to cause an Edict to be published, importing a defence both to the one and the other, to misbehaue themselues either in word or deed, with an iniunction to lay aside their Armes: and that, seeing by their religions

ligions they did all hope for euerlasting life, hee permitted and allowed them the free exercise thereof, with permission vnto the Confessionists to build Temples, and to found Colledges: so that then the first publicke Sermon, according to the confession of Ausbourg, was publickly made in Prage, in a temple of the Hussites.

Other new businesses happened vnto his Emperiall Maiesty that same yeare, by the death of the Duke of Iuliers, being forced to sēd into the Dukes Contries (by reason of the claime and title which he had therein) the Arch-duke Leopold his Cozen german, younger brother to the Arch-duke Ferdinand, who keeps his court at Gretz in Stiria, & who is sonne to the deceased Arch-duke Charles, who was the Emperour Maximilians brother, that which I here set downe particularly is to the end ỹ men may better know what shall be said hereafter; for although that all those of the house of Austria call themselues Arch-dukes of Austria, there is but one that enioyeth it, which is now the King Arch-duke Mathias, by the cession and yeelding which his elder brother the Emperour Rodolph made him thereof: who notwithstanding is not the eldest of the House of Austria, for it is the King of Spaine, Grandchilde of the Emperour Charles the fift, who made ouer the Arch-dutchie of Austria to his youger brother Ferdinand, who was since Emperour, & Grandfather to the said Emperour Rodolph, and King Mathias.

This Arch-duke Leopold was first prouided of the Bishoprieke of Passau, and then of the Bishoprieke of Strasbourg, after the death of ỹ Cardinall of Lorraine. Then of Comissioner by the Emperour to gouerne the States of the house of Iuliers, where that which he did is sufficiently described in the Mercury of France. But the said Leopold foreseeing that the Princes of Brandenburg, & of Newburg had a deſine pr intent to shut him vp in Iuliers, considering the

the little force that he had he came forth of it, and withdrew himselfe to Passau, where he had caused a certaine number of Souldiers to be leuied, as hee had also done in his Archbishopricke of Strasbourg to aid and succour Iuliers, and from thence to Prage towards the Emperour also to cause the aid to aduance which he had promised him. But whiles this iourney was in hand, which was in June, 1610 his army being not strong inough to go to the aid that hee had promised. The first day of September following Iuliers was yeelded vp to the said Princes of Brandenburg and Newbourg; since his Army hath continued about Passau, vnder the conduct of the Colonel Romeo his Lieftenant, and the troupes which he had caused to be leuied in Alsatia depending of his Bishopricke of Strasbourg, which were to the number of eight thousand men, made much ransacking and pillaging about Rheinaw, Beufeld, and Sterstad, for want of pay.

These two Bishopricks were much troubled with them, and the bruit went that it was to lead them at the Spring of the yeare towards Iuliers, which they were desirous to take againe, with the great Leuies of Souldiers which were made in Italy vpon the Countries vnder the obedience of Spaine, and in Savoy.

But indeed the Emperour caused the said Arch-duke Leopold to continue in Armes to the meanes to make his brother the King Mathias condescend to render Austria and Moravia vnto him.

At the same time the Emperour caused the Electours & Princes of the Empire to assemble and meet together at Prage. The 3. of July 1610. the Electour of Cologne, the Arch-duke Ferdinand, and the Duke of Brounswick Henry Iules went from him to Vienna towards the King Mathias to do what they could to reconcile the two brothers. The Duke of Brounswick did so labour to bring it to passe that

at last hee caused them to vnderwrite these Articles following.

1 That the King Mathias should acknowledge his brother Rodolph for Emperour, and supreme head of Christendome, King of Bohemia, Lord of the Marquisate of Moravia, and the first of the house of Austria.

2 That euery yeare the said King should send him two thousand vessels of wine, and should pay vnto him fiue hundred thousand Florines, which is 50000. pounds Sterling.

3 That the said King, and all the Prouinces that had beene turned ouer vnto him, should make no alliance without the consent of his Imperiall Maiesty.

4 That the said King should craue pardon of the Emperiall Maiesty for the thinges passed, and that hee should giue it him in certaine words, and particular formalitie.

5 That within a moneth all Souldiers on both parts should be discharged.

6 That at all times when need should require to make warre against the Turke, it should not be done without his Emperiall authority.

7 That in the Fortresses in Hungarie, Germanes should bee put to kepe them with the Hungarians. Also that his Emperiall Maiesty should cause the ordinary pay to be continued which Bohemia did furnish for the entertainment of the Garrisons in the said Fortresses.

8 That the Emperour and the King should afterwards ioyne their forces to represse and chastice all their rebellious and seditious subiects.

9 That if any of the said Emperours or Kings Officers did not presently obserue the said Articles, they should bee depriued of their offices

10 That the Electours and Princes of the Empire assembled

semblèd at Prage should subscribe to cause the said Articles to be kept; and that they should be signed by both parties before the middle of September.

11 That the Countie of Tyrol should be left to the only power of the Emperour, without that the King Mathias, and all the Arch-dukes his brethren and cozens should pretend any thing therein.

After this reconciliation the Electours and Princes that were gone to Prage, separated themselues, some of which, to wit, Lewis Landgraue of Hesse, and the Embassadours of the Electour of Mayens, and of the Duke of Brounswick were with the Electour of Treues, and the Compt of Hohensoller his Emperiall Maiesties Comissioners intreated to be at Collogne at the assembly which was to be held to pacifie the troubles of Juliers: of that which was there done wee will speake hereafter: Let vs first see what became of the Arch-duke Leopolds Armie which lay about Passau, a Citie in base Bauaria situated where the riuer of Iun entreth into the riuer of Danub, in which place there is two strong Castles, and whose territory towards the East is the frontier of Austria.

The Emperour hauing giuen no order for the pay of this Armie, it made a strange rifling and ransaking in this Bishopzike of Passau. Romeo (who conducted it) found meanes nevertheless to get the Souldiers some money, and the 19 of December he caused them to march towards Austria, where in one night they surprized and pillaged Vesse-nuf. Those of Neukerch seeing them so neere them, thought by pestering the wayes with trees cut downe to hinder them from comming to lodge in their Citie: but the Leopoldians vsed such diligence, that they surprized and pillaged Newkerch and three leagues round about it, and among other the Castle of Schaues appertaining to the Lord of Polheim, where they pledged twenty thousand

Flozines

Florins which is 2000. l. sterling. Then they went to lodge along the riuer Danuby, vpon the borders of Luits in Austria, where they vsed cruelties worse then Turkish.

Vpon this going into Austria, many bruits went, some said that they would passe into Bohemia, and go to Prage to compell the Emperour to pay his army, and others said that the Arch-duke Leopold did aspire to make himselfe to be proclaimed King of the Romanes, to ẏ this army went to serue him to aide him to attaine to this Royalty.

The King Mathias who was then disarmed more then hee ought to bee, presently discouered that they aimed at him, wherefore hee sent for all his subiects and friends to come vnto him, and sent fiue hundred horse to the side of the riuer of Amisa, to endeauor to hinder the Leopoldians to enterprise any thing against the places that are there. Hee writ to the States of Bohemia, that hee would neuer haue thought that the Emperour would haue broken the peace which he had but newly concluded and sworne; notwithstanding he requested them that if he had need of them he might be aided by them in his necessity.

At the beginning of January in this yeare the yce had bene so great vpon the riuer Danuby, that in the thaw the bridge was beaten downe, and carried quite away with it; which Romeo perceiuing he caused a bridge to be made of Boats, & caused the whole army to passe ouer it, being 9000 foot-men, & 4000 horse. They tooke Marthusen, which they pillaged quite, where they caused such ruine and desolation, that greater cannot be imagined. They kept both the sides of the riuer of Danuby, where they pillaged all the ships ẏ passed. Also in a short time they committed so many robberies that they laded 260 chariots with it, drawne by 1260 horse. Onely vpon the riuer of Amisa it was thought they had gotten the value of aboue 72000 pounds.

Romeo hauing thus caused all the borders of Marthusa

to

to be ruinated, hee went with the army to the borders of Bohemia, passed the fortresse, and went directly towards Budeues, a place very strong & good, neere the which there are diuers siluer-mines: but seeing that it was vnpossible for him to take it, hee bethought to get it by some sleight, the which succeeded as he had premeditated.

Hauing giuen it out that hée would continue vpon the frontier of Bohemia, without vsing any act of hostility, but onely to nourish his armie, & in the meane time to send to ỹ Emperour, to haue his Souldiers pay; hee requested the Magistrate of Budeuies to let two of his Captaines, which he sent towards his Emperiall maiesty, passe through their citie. The Magistrate, glad to do him this curtesie, & fearing lest this refusall would cause him to pillage the villages thereabouts, doth honourably receiue these two Captains, which came thither ỹ next day somewhat late in 2 wagons: who after they had supped, desired that the gates should be set open, for them to go towards Prage. Some of ỹ Officers of the cittie, deputed & appointed to cause the gates of the citie to be opened for them, accompanied them to ỹ last. But as soone as it was open, the 2 Leopoldian Captaines making as if they would haue gone into their wagons, and take their last leaue, stabbed the Beudeuisians, which accompanied them: and at the first noise a great number of Leopoldians which were hard by in Ambuscado, ran betwéene the two gates, and aided them to kill those ỹ would haue defended themselues, so that in short time they entred in such great number, that this Cittie fell vnder the power of Romeo, who caused it to be cleane pillaged, increasing his booty by thirty péces of Ordinance, and great store of munition.

The newes of the surprisall of Budeues and of Crumau being brought to Prage, the astonished States of Bohemia armed themselues, and sent Souldiers presently to

Careſtine, as well to defend the place, as to bring ỹ crowne and priuileges of Bohemia, which were there in keeping, to Prage; the which being brought, they put into S. Venceſlaues, vnder the guard of 300. Harquebuſiers.

Romeo continuing his way towards Prage wᵗ the Leopoldian army, put the Bohemians (by whom he paſſed) into ſuch a feare, that doubting them more then the Turkes themſelues, they abandoned their Houſes and their goods to be exempted from falling vnder their cruelty.

The 13 day of February he arriued at Beraun, a faire citie which is vpon the riuer of Vatte, about the which were many Iron mines, and which is but halfe a daies iourney from Prage. In this place the Arch-duke Leopold came to meet with his armie: and the ſame day ſent word to the States of Bohemia, that they were to treate with him about the payment for his troops: but they not truſting to his ſpeeches, reproued him for the vnkindneſſe which they had ſhewed towards their Countrimen.

The Emperour (at the requeſt of the States) ſent at ỹ ſame time one of his Heralds with his cote towards the Arch-duke Leopold, with a command that hee ſhould ſend backe his army to Crumau, & that it ſhould there ſtay for the pay: This Herald hauing imparted this command ſecretly to the Arch-duke, hee was carried to Romeo, who told him that he ſhould returne backe to Prage, and aſſure euery one, that they were friends to all thoſe ỹ were faithfull ſubiects to the Emperour, being in armes for nothing but to defend his authority, and that when they were in Prage, where they hoped to be the next day, they would offend no body.

The Herald hauing brought this newes to Prage, almoſt all the Citie were vp in armes, but in great diſorder: for there was no leader, there was nothing heard but ringing of belles; ſome went towards the Emperour to know his

intent,

intent, and the rest busying themselues in placing of Ordinance to hinder ẏ Leopoldians approching to little Prage.

You must note ẏ Prage is situated on both sides of the riuer of Molda, the which ioyneth this great cittie by the meanes of a stone bridge of 24 arches. It is diuided into three parts, that is to say, the Old, the New, & Little Prage, euery one of these hauing a particular Senat & iurisdiction. The old and new Prage are on the right side of the said riuer, being separated from each other with ramparts and ditches. And little Prage is situated on the left side, ioining to the which toward the North, there is a hill where the Kings of Bohemia's castle standeth, the which now serueth for to make the Emperours Palace.

It was on that side that the Arch-duke Leopold caused his army to approch the 14 day of February: He lay in Philip Langius his garden neare vnto Retscin, and his Souldiers about little Prage: some were seene in the day time walking vpon the white hill, without making any shew to do any thing, and hauing behaued themselues in their lodgings reasonable modestly, those of Prage thought they came but for their pay: so that they likewise attempted nothing against them.

When the Emperours Counsell hauing shewed themselues partiall, was the cause of the troubles in Bohemia, & consequently of the diuision of the Princes of the house of Austria. And I will also say here by the way, that if he haue beene verybadly serued by some of his Councell, that he hath bene worse vsed by his Liftenants in Hungary, who haue thought to cause those of this house to lose that which they had there remaining: for had it not béene for the order which Mathias established a little before he was crowned King of it, it had all bene turned vnder the Turkes protection, so powerful is a bad administration, & the subiect of ẏ liberty of religion, oft-times to turne ẏ people to rebellion.

The moſt part of the people in that country, are affraid to fall vnder the gouernment & rule of the the Arch-dukes Ferdinand, and Leopold. Alſo the Protestants being ready to go to warres againſt the ſaid King Mathias, in the yeare 1608, who would haue ruled the free exercise of their Religion in ſome places. The Hungarians, of whom they demanded aid, made them this anſwere: The Hungarians will no more attempt againſt their King: for if the Arch-dukes his brethren ſhould dye without children, and that ỳ adminiſtration of their countries ſhould come to the Arch-duke Ferdinand, there would be no reaſon that wee ſhould aid you. All theſe people feare to fall vnder the gouernement of the ſaid Arch-dukes, whether it bee for feare of them, or of thoſe that counſell & fauour them: alſo it is ỳ which made the Huſſits & Protestants of Bohemia to run to their arms, as ſhal be ſhewd by ỳ ſequel of this diſcourſe.

Now ſome of the Emperours Councell hauing intelligence with the Arch-duke Leopold, fearing leaſt the King Mathias ſhould one day ſucceed in the Kingdome of Bohemia, and leſt he ſhould reuenge that which they did vnto him neere his Emperial Maieſty, with a part of the Catholiques of Prage, vnder the intelligence which was giuen them that it was the Emperours will, they had furniſhed themſelues with armes in diuers monaſteries.

They thought that hauing cauſed an army of 9000 footmen, and 4000 horſe to enter into Prage, the Metropolitan Citie of Bohemia: and hauing ſeized on it, they ſhould cauſe the reſt of the cities to obey to their will, change the power and authority of the States, and depriue the King Mathias of the declaration which the Emperour had made him in deſigning and appointing him King of Bohemia after his death: then they might purſue farther, according to the fortune of the warres.

They had giuen good order for all things ỳ they thought ſhould

ſhould come to paſſe: for the armie was entred into Bohemia, and euen to the gates of Prage, vnder colour to demand their pay, doing (as they paſſed) the greateſt wrong they could to thoſe whom they thought were againſt them. They had armed themſelues, and had wrought and made meanes vnto a gate for their purpoſe, priuily to let ỹ Leopoldiã ſouldiers into Prage. But God diſpoſeth of ỹ ſucceſſe of humane enterpriſes according to his pleaſure. See then what happened. On Shrouetueſday, the 15 of February, ỹ porter of ỹ gate called Meuſer in little Prage hauing bene wrought thereunto, opened it very early in the morning, & ſuffered a great many of Leopoldian Souldiers & Horſemen to enter, which without making any great noyſe, hauing the firſt corp de gard, went directly to the great place, where they were ranged in battle-ray, and ſhot off ſome Muſkets and Kalieuers, to giue the inhabitants of Prage to vnderſtand what they ſhould expect at their hands if they made any reſiſtance.

Thoſe of little Prage hauing heard the noiſe of the Muſquetades ran preſently to armes, and hauing no intent to ſhew themſelues cowards, ſet ſome ſmall peeces of Ordinance againſt them, which they had ſet in ſome places in ỹ houſes about the great place to make vſe vpon any occaſion: which when the Leopoldians ſaw, they went to the two houſes ỹ ſtood at both the ends of this place, which they entred perforce, the one belonging to ỹ Lord of Sebuſin, & the other the ſigne of ỹ Auſtrich which they ſet on fire. In it dwelt Paul Sutris, who thought with his family to haue bene hem'd in with the fire, and hee had no further leaſure but to ſaue himſelfe by running into the old towne, ſtarke naked, leauing all his goods to be pillaged.

The Leopoldians paſſing further, got to ỹ market-place, & ſeized on the Court, from whence they chaſed the inhabitants that were there in guard.

Those of old and new Prage vpon the noyse armed themselues and a great many Bohemians, gentlemen & others that were in the old towne, presently got on horse-backe, & went ouer the bridge to succour those in the little Towne: but when they saw so many more inhabitants flye, and the multitude of Leopoldian souldiers cruelly bent to fight, & who had gotten all the passages and places, they were constrained to returne from whence they came, which they could not do without being accompanied by Prendell, who with his company of Horsemen followed them so close ouer the bridge, that he entred with them into old Prage: but the Portcullis being let downe, hee and his company were shut in against their wils: all those that entred were cut in peeces, and himselfe kept prisoner.

The inhabitants of little Prage finding themselues destitute of all succour, being not abe to resist any longer the Leopoldians forces, when they had valiantly fought the space of two houres, and that fiue hundred, as well on the one, as on the other side were slaine in this conflict, at last they hung white flaggs out at their windowes, the women children crying for mercy.

The Emperour, who from his castle saw and heard all this, sent a Herrald to enioyne both the one and the other to lay aside their Armes, with a defence not to do each other any further harme, whereunto they obeyed. And at the same time the Arch-duke Leopold entred at the same gate: Mewser with Romeo, who began to descend to the Heackell-house, shewing a chearefull countenance because their purpose had partly succeeded according to their mind, but grieued that they could not make themselues maisters of old and new Prage at one time.

From the breake of day till the euening there entred so many Souldiers both horse and foote into little Prage, ẏ they cold not be conteined in ẏ houses, the most part were

forced

forced to lye in the streets, impatiently enduring the cold, hunger, and thirst. On the other side, the citizens kept a poore Shrouetide, hauing such guests in their houses, and seeing they were in great danger of their liues: neuertheless it was calme inough towards the euening, euery one seeking for their dead to bury them,

Whiles these things passed, those in new Prage ran likewise all armed, but the Magistrate could not keepe the rascall people from setting vpon some Monasteries, where they pillaged the Relliques, the Ornaments, and all that they could get, killing and knocking downe all the Friers they could meet withall, and pulling downe all the Images, the which they dragged through the publicke places. These are the effects of a popular fury, who neuer seeke after any thing but the spoyle, and maketh the innocent to suffer for the faulty.

In Old Prage, the Iesuits and the Iewes were in a wonderfull trance, fearing the like mis-fortune, the Iewes hauing recourse to the States and entreated them to be suffered to arme themselues to be exempted from the pillage: they obtained permission to do so, and the Iesuits hauing sent them the Keyes of their Colleges, praying them to receiue them vnder their protection. They sent a number of Harquebusiers to keepe them: but in visiting their house they found great store of all sorts of weapons, small peeces of Ordinance, fiue hundred Caleeuers, and great store of powder and bullets. This newes beeing spread among the meaner sort of people, caused a great murmuring: which caused the Iesuits (to auoyd the inconuenience which might haue happened thereupon) to withdraw themselues out of their house, into diuers of their friendes houses. The States notwithstanding haue caused all their Colledge to be kept, and that which was in it.

The Emperour in the meane while kept within ỹ Castle,

and

and seemed to be Newter: the Garrison that was within, commanded by Felsi their captaine, beeing enterteined by the States of Bohemia, kept Leopold in great anxiety and feare lest it should be against him; wherefore the next day, being the 16 of Februarij, he caused diuerse companies of horse & foot, to passe out at the said gate, to be assured of it, which succeeded so: for Felsi seeing hee was without aide, rendred the place vnto him vpon certaine conditions, and went out of it with the Bohemians.

The 17 day the Arch-duke caused himselfe to be proclaimed Commissioner or Lieutenant generall to the Emperour, caused all his men with the aboueslaid Bohemian garrison, gone out of the Castle, to be ranged in battle-ray, on a goodly plaine which is behinde the said Castle, where the said Arch-duke being armed from top to toe, accompanied with his colours and Captaines, went ranke by ranke to make a visitation. Then hee made them sweare to bee faithfull vnto him, as being the Emperial Maiesties Liefetenant Generall.

In the meane while from all these places of Bohemia, a great number of Nobilitie and souldiers came into the old and new cities of Prage; where they spake of nothing but to make a generall issuing forth, vpon the Leopoldians that were in little Prage. And Leopold in the meane while caused seuen great peeces of Batterie to be planted against the old Towne, and two which commanded the entrance vpon the Bridge, threatning that he would cause fierie arrowes and darts to be cast to consume them to ashes, seeing that they would not receiue his souldiers in Garrison.

Along both sides of the riuer Molda they did nothing but make trenches, as well on the one part, as on the other, where some Harquebusiers were placed, that shot without ceasing, and there were many slaine on both sides. The Iewes filed an infinite many of vessels full of water,

against

against all accidents of fire, filled vp their windowes, and the toppes of their houses with stones, and armed themselues to the number of fiue hundred by the permission of the States.

The 18 of the same moneth a Herrald published a commaund from the Emperour in little Prage, importing that at the request made vnto him by the chiefe Commanders of the Arch-duke Leopolds armie, protesting that it entred not into Prage, but only to maintaine the authority of his Emperiall Maiesty. He aduertised the States of Bohemia, and principally the chiefe of the Nobility and the Presidents, that the next day they should meet at the Castle of of Prage, to sweare with the said Leopoldian Souldiers all duetie and fidelitie to his Emperiall Maiesty, to promise not to offend each other any more, and lay downe their armes, and to hearken to his resolution vpon that trouble.

After the Herrald had published this command in Little Prage, when he was going into the old towne, hee was stayed by the States, who would not suffer him to enter, and charged him to tell the Emperour that he ought to publish a Condition, that they might draw neere the one to the other, and not to vse any act of hostility for three dayes, that they might haue time to determine what they should doe.

The day after that Felsi demanded in the Emperours behalfe to be introduced into the old citie, to propose to the Estates the intent of his Emperial maiesty, where he was admitted, & continued with them from noone till seauen a clocke at night, carried no other answere from them, but that they were ready to lose their liues and their goods for his Emperiall Maiesty, but ý they woold not giue entrance nor passage to the Arch-duke Leopold nor his Souldiers into their citie: notwithstanding that in fauour of his

ſaid Emperiall Maieſty, they would let paſſe the victuals that ſhould be giuen them through their Cities with their Conduct, vpon condition alſo that the Leopoldians ſhould preſently goe forth of little Prage: the which, the more commodiouſly to doe, thoſe of the old and new Prage gaue two hundred thouſand Florins (which is 20000 pounds) ſo they would not ſet any thing on fire, and go forth of Bohemia ſpeedily, without making any delay.

Whiles theſe things paſſed the King Mathias aſſembled all his friends and all his forces: Hee had then two great buſineſſes in hand, for Gabriel Battory, Prince of Tranſilvania, at the beginning had by intelligence ſurprized Hermſtad, taken the ſaid Kings Lieutenant priſoner, and put all thoſe forth that were thought to be his partners, put 1300 Heiducques in garriſon therein, which did much grieue Mathias: for hee hoped to draw amends from them this Sommer, which hee might more eaſily haue done, becauſe that the Vaiuode of Valachia, and the ſaid Battory had a quarrell the one againſt the other, and euen at this preſent they make moſt cruell warre. But the ſaid King running to the next fire, cauſed the head of his troopes to be turned towards Bohemia, to ſuccour the States, that by their Embaſſadours had requeſted him ſo to do.

Whiles hee was going thither, the 2 day of March, the women of little Prage, holding their little children by their hands, ſome of them with their haire about their eares, & the reſt in a very lamentable and pittifull eſtate, went vp to the Caſtle of Prage, deſiring to ſpeake with the Emperour, and crying, that ſeeing he was their King, that hee would exempt and free them from the Leopoldian cruelties and tyrannies. His Emperiall maieſty ſent them word, that the next day the Leopoldian armie ſhould go forth.

In the meane while the Leopoldians in little Prage, and the Bohemians in the old towne ſhot many Muſketadoes,

and

and Harquebusadoes ouer the riuer of Molda at each o-ther.

The third day of the said moneth, twenty Souldiers of the Bohemian Garrison which was come out of the Castle of Prage with Felsi, and who had passed their oath to the Arch-duke Leopold, escaped, and found meanes to get into the old towne, where they gaue notice to the States, that Romeo hauing seized vpon Velbrue a little place vpon the riuer of Molda, two leagues off the place where it looseth the name, going into the riuer of Elbe, hee had conueyed thither his baggage and his treasure. Vpon this aduise a number of horse and foote went thither at the command of the said States, who had such a happy iourney for them, that without any losse, they tooke Velbrue againe, and Romeo's treasure esteemed at twenty thousand pounds. So that which he had pillaged ruinating an infinite many of families, was in lesse then an houre taken from him.

The Emperour hauing vnderstood that his brother the King Mathias was come into Bohemia with 18000 men, comming to aid and succour the States: he caused a Herald to signifie againe vnto the said States, that if they would not aduise to pay ẏ Leopoldian armie, that it might be honourably discharged, that he would depriue them of all their priuileges; but they hearing the said King approached, refused his demand. His Emperiall Maiesty foreseeing, that if ẏ two armies should meet at one time in Prage, it was impossible but there should be a mighty desolation. He caused three hundred thousãd Florins (which is 30000 thousand pounds sterling) to be giuen for three monethes pay of the Leopoldian armie. Romeo hauing receiued it, went away with diligence, with certaine horsemen to take the passage of Beraun, and the Arch-duke Leopold went forth with the army some three houres within night, with-

out sounding the Trumpet fearing the proximity of King Mathias his army. This is that which the German relations, that haue bene printed report, touching that which passed at Prage, till the 12 of March. Since diuers letters are come, importing that the said Arch-duke Leopold had nothing more needfull then to go out of Bohemia in all diligence, with his Army, and that he retired to Passau, where he expecteth new forces out of Stiria and Italy.

As for King Mathias, it is thought, hauing made himselfe maister of Prage, hee hath re-established the States into their first and former Liberty, that some of the Counsellours neere the Emperour were changed, and put new Garrison in his Palace, out of the which hee goeth not, notwithstanding that the said King hath promised him to keepe their last agreement inviolably, and neuer to breake it: Also, that hee beareth him all the respect, and all the honour that hee oweth him as Emperour, and as his eldest brother.

The intent that I had in gathering these litte remembrances, hath beene to no other end, but to do seruice to the publicke, & that the euils happened vnto our neighbours, by the diuision of such great Princes, brethren & cousens, the which grew among them vnder diuers colours, may serue for example, to the end, that notwithstanding the disunion that may happen among the Frenchmen, by reason of the Religion, they should not all sticke to aduance the publicke good of this State, for the continuance of the peace during the minority of our Soueraigne Prince.

Let vs now see what hath passed in other places of Germanie.

Towards the end of September, 1610, the Electour Fredericke the fifth, Count Pallatine, died at Heidelberg of a suddaine death. By his will (which he made, with a ripe deliberation, and not thinking to haue dyed so soone) hee

had declared Iohn Duke of Deux-ponts, and Count Palatine nurser of his children, and Administrator of the Pallatinat. The will being opened, the Councellours of the Electorship sent for it, where hauing accepted the Executorship, and Administration, they take the oath of them, and also of the subiects: then gaue presently aduice of it to Phillips Loys, Count Pallatine of Newburg, who (a little after) caused a declaration to be published, importing, that he could not acknowledge this Testamentall Executorship and Administration of the Electorship, because it was contrary to the golden Bull, or writ of the Emperour Charles the fifth, and of all the declarations and Constitutions of the Emperours and Kings of the Romanes that had beene since; prouing that by many reasons, such a new pernicious nouelty ought not to bee introduced or brought into the family of the Elector Count Pallatine of Rhine.

Soone after the Councellors of the Pallatinship (who would not ẏ the Pallatine of Newbourg should haue ẏ administration of the Electorship, because he is of the Lutherian religion, & had councelled the deceased Elector to name the said Duke of Deux-ponts, because hee is a Caluinist, which is the onely religion that they exercise all the Pallatinate ouer) made an answer therunto, that this testamentall disposition was not against ẏ Imperial Constitutions, nor against that which hath beene alwayes practised in ẏ family of ẏ Pallatine Electors. And that Iohn Count Pallatine of Deux-ponts, Cozen to their deceased Elector, being named by his will and Testament to be the ouerseer of the Electorship, had lawfully entred into the Administration, and that Philips Louys, Count Pallatine of of Newbourg (who without that will, ought to haue beene the true Ouer-seer and Administrator) was excluded from it, and could no more pretend any thing in it.

The Pallatine of Newburg not content with this answere, sent the D. Silberamus to the Emperours Court, to complaine against the Duke of Deux-ponts, and ẏ Counsellors of the Pallatinat, but he had answere of the Councellors of the Emperiall Chamber, that there were also with them Deputies of the Court of Heildeberg, and that this controuersie could not be ended but with the aduice of the other Electours of the Empire. In the meane while the Duke of Deux-ponts enioyed the Executorship.

The funerall ceremonies of the said Electour were done the 17 day of October at Heildeberg: Some Officers of his house marched formost: Twelue illustrious Ladyes, as well Princesses as Countesses, the Chancellors wife, those of the Professors of the Vniuersitie, & of the chiefe citizens of Heildeberg, (the Electours wife was not there remaining sicke in the Palace:) then followed twelue trumpets, the Marshall and eight Gentlemen that carried the Ensingnes of the Countries subiect to the Palatine Electors: the Electorall horse couered with a great blacke cloth; an other horse which the King of England had giuen him: his bard horse adorned with diuers plumes of fethers, some of ẏ chiefe of ẏ Nobility. Then ẏ were carryed by 18 Gentlemen, ẏ Gouernours of the late Electours children, the yong Count Pallatine, the Count Pallatine of Deux-ponts designed and appointed Administrator of the Electorship. the Duke of Wittenburg, the Marquis of Bade, the Embassadors of the Electors and Princes of the Empire resident at Heildeberg. Diuers Earles and Barons, the Chancellour, and the Lords of his Councell; the Agents of the Duke of Trimoulie, and of the Marshall de Bouillon. His Physitions, his Pregnatories, or chiefe writers, Secretaries, and other Officers of the Chauncery: the Professors of the Vniuersitie, the President, & the Senators

natoꝛs, the Scollers, and a great many Citizens. He was also carried after their manner into a Temple, where the Funerall prayer being finished, he was laid by his Predecessoꝛs.

At the same time that the said Electoꝛ died, the Bishop of Spire departed also in his Castle of Vdenheim, and the tenth of October he was carryed away in a waggon to be buryed at Spire, accompanyed with his kinsfolkes and with all the Episcopall Officers, where they vsed a great funerall Ceremony, all the Clergy being gone to receiue ẏ Beere without the Citie, followed with ẏ Councellours of the Emperiall Chamber, with the Senate of Spire, and with an infinite multitude of Nobility and inhabitants: two dayes after this buriall Philip Christofer of Soetern was sacred Bishop of Spire.

The Duke Maximillian of Bauiers, being the chiefe of ẏ Vnion of the Catholicke Electoꝛs and Pꝛinces of Germany, had leuied some troopes foꝛ the assurance of his estates, seeing that all the Pꝛotestant Pꝛinces vnited to succour ẏ Pꝛinces pretending the succession of Iuliers had raised great foꝛces: But in in that moneth after the taking of Iuliers, the said Pꝛotestant Pꝛinces vnited, sent an Embassadour to him, ẏ which being arriued about the beginning of October at Munichen, the capitall citie of Bauiere, where ẏ said Duke maketh his oꝛdinary residence: the chiefe of his Embassage was the Count Iohn of Nassaw, foꝛ ẏ Electour Pallatine: Vallentine Setlisi foꝛ the Pꝛince of Brandenburg: the D. Faber foꝛ the Duke of Wittenberg, & Volffgang Loffelholt in the name of the Senate of Noremberg. After diuers conferences at last they agreed, that within ẏ fifth of November the Duke of Bauieres should discharge his army, notwithstanding because of the troops which the Arch-duke Leopold kept in his Bishopꝛikes of Passaw and Strasbourg, that he should put a part of them in Garrison,

to

to haue them ready if any new accident should happen. Moreouer, that all hostility should cease afterwards among all the subiects of the Archbishop of Collogne, and those of the States of Iuliers: And, that if there were any discords betweene the two said parties, that they should agree vpon them by way of friendship, without comming any more to Armes about them.

We haue said in our Mercury of France, that after the taking of Iuliers, this great Army which had besieged it, discharged it selfe, and euery nation returned into his own Countrie. The Prince Maurice and his troops into Holland, the Mareschall of la Chastre and his into France, and that the Prince of Anhalt and his Reisters or Horsemen, and Lansquenets had also passed the Rhine. But as for the Princes of Brandenburg, and of Newburg, that they were returned to Dusseldorp, to approach neerer to the Deputies which they had sent to the Conference which was to be held neere Collogne, to pacifie the trouble of Iuliers.

We haue said that the Electors and Princes of the Empire assembled at Prage, had deputed Louys Landgraue of Hesse, and the Embassadors of the Electour Archbishop of Mayence, and of the Duke of Brounswicke, that with the Elector Arch-bishop of Treues, and the Count of Hohensoler, the Emperours Commissioners, to go to Collogne, & pacifie the trouble of Iuliers if they could by any meanes: they arriued there at the beginning of September.

As soone as the Princes of Brandenburg, and of Newburg heard of it, they deputed towards them their Embassadour Iohn Fredericke Rodius, and the D. Iohn Zeeschlin. Lewys Landgraue of Hesse told them the reason why this Assembly was made, and that they did not pretend to be Iudges in the principall cause, but onely friendly intercessors, and that they would not thinke vpon any thing but

pacifying

pacifying this trouble. Also, that the instruction which was giuen them, did import certaine iust and reasonable conditions: but because this assembly should not meet to no effect, his Imperiall Maiesty had also sent two Commissioners, vnto whom they would impart al that should be treated of, because nothing should be done, but what should bee agreeable and pleasing vnto him.

The Embassadours of the Princes of Brandenburg and Newburg, said vnto him, that, Collogne was not an assured place to treate of this businesse: and that Frankfort, or Dortmund, were Citties more fitting; but the Landgraue Lewys answered them, that their commandements and instructions imported that it was to bee held at Collogne.

In fine, the 18 of September the Landgraue Lewys, & the other Embassadours of the Electors gaue them their first Proposition in writing, the which conteined a briefe of the originall cause of the warre of Iuliers, and all that had passed, still giuing the wrong to to the said Princes possessours, because they put themselues in possession of ỹ states of Iuliers, because they had caused strangers armies to enter into ỹ Emperours lands, and because they made thẽselues maisters of Iuliers perforce, hauing driuen away ỹ gouernour & the garrison which was in it by the appointment of his Imperial maiesty a thing ỹ must be loked vnto, to ỹ end the Emperours authority might be preserued: the which neuertheless they foresaw could not bee done by armes, if all things were not re-established in their former estate. Wherefore the Electors & Princes of the Empire ỹ were assembled at Prage, hoped that at their request the Princes of Brandenbourg and Newbourg would render Iuliers, and the castle to his Imperiall Maiesty, would lay aside their Armes, discharge the Shippes of warre that lay vpon the Rhine, and the Impositions which they had

layd vpon the Merchandises that passed that way: which doing, there should bee no doubt, but all Germany should reape a great benefite by this assembly, the Emperours Authority should bee preserued, and the right should bee kept to all those that pretended in the States of Iuliers.

To this first Proposition the Embassadors of the Princes of Brandenburg, and of Newburg, made answere by this writing the 20 of September: and in the same they gaue thankes to the Princes and Electours that were assembled at Prage, for the care that they had to pacifie the troubles of Iuliers, which came not of them, but by certaine enuious people, and enemies of the publicke peace, which should one day giue an account of it before God. That all the world knew that they had not taken the possession of Iuliers perforce, but had beene receiued and acknowledged Princes by their Subiects with ioy and congratulation.

That by reason of a great necessitie, and the ruines and hostilities which the Garrisons of the citie of Iuliers did vpon the countrie which had acknowledged them, they had taken and forced the place, and that now to summon them to render it after so great charges disbursed, it were an vnprofitable demand, and to waste time in vaine; neuertheless if the said Delegated Lords had any other meanes, by the which a good agreement might bee made, they would willingly receiue it: not thinking that it could be, if first the Princes their maisters be not maintained in their possession: that as wel on the one side as on ỹ other, they should lay aside their Armes, and that all acts of hostility should bee forbidden: the charges that they had bene at in the warres of Iuliers re-imbursed, and that it should be agréed vpon to which of the Electors & Princes of the Empire, the Emperour should giue notice of the matter, to iudge what right all the Princes haue ỹ pretend any thing in this succession.

Vnto

Unto this writing the Landgraue and the Delegates gaue another the 22 of September, where againe (after many discourses and repetitions) they concluded that there was no meanes to treat of any agreement, if the Emperours intent were not followed, and the aduice of the Electors and Princes that were assembled at Prage: the which was to sequester all the States of the house of Iuliers, and that two Princes of the Empire, the one Protestant, and the other Catholicke, should administer them, and keepe a faithfull account of all the reuenue, to put the remainder & arrerage into his hands, vnto whom the sayd succession should be adiudged.

After nowe the same day the Embassadours of the Princes of Brandenburg and Newburg, answered, that they had no power to touch or meddle with the point of taking possession, which their maisters did enioy, and that they could answere nothing vnlesse they knew their wils: also it was a thing not heard of, that an heire should bee forbidden to put himselfe in possession of a succession that hath fallen vnto him, but that being permitted to all men, the Electors & Princes of the Empire should not be depriued of it, seeing indeed that the houses of Brandenburg and Newburg did not acknowledge any Prince to be the coheires in this succession, that could be in the like degree that they were.

They did also alledge many great men of Germany who within a short time had taken possession of the Dutchy of Grauen Hagens, and of the Counties of Hendeberg, and of Catzenelenbogen. As for the pretence of the house of Saxon, which the histories sufficiently note, that since their pretended gift and donation of the States of Iuliers, if there were none but daughters fit to succeed, there had bene since a daughter that had beene onely heire, who had receiued the succession wholly by the death of the Duke of Iuliers her father, and which had beene confirmed by all the

ſubſequent Emperours.

To that which hath beene ſayd the Landgraue of Heſſe, and his other Condeputies, made a ſecond reply, in the which they ſaid, that although they had not the charge to condemne or approue the diſputed poſſeſſion of the States of Iuliers; yet ſo it is that they would proue the Propoſition of the ſequeſter in the manner as they had ſet it downe, to be the onely meanes to preſerue ỹ Emperours authority, & the right of all thoſe that pretended any thing. That it was to bee conſidered, that if indeed ſuch wayes & courſes as the Princes of Brandenbourg and Newbourg had vſed, were tollerated, that the Electors and Princes of Saxonie, pretending alſo the ſucceſſion, might by force doe the like, which were a meanes to put all Germanie into a grieuous trouble and deſolation: ſo that all things conſidered, it was eaſie to iudge, that the means and manner of the ſequeſtring, which the Electors and Princes aſſembled at Prage, had thought fitting, was very iuſt. As for the new impoſitions laid vpon the Rhine by the Princes poſſeſſours, that it was a thing that had neuer beene vſed, and it was not lawfull for euery Prince in the Empire to raiſe new impoſitions without the Emperours conſent. Alſo, that it did import a great ſurcharge and ouer-pelling of the ſubiects of the Princes in the Empire, that traded vpon the Rhine.

The Embaſſadours of the Princes of Brandenburg and Newburg anſwered nothing to this ſecond replye in writing, but they ſaid, that they could by no meanes goe from their firſt anſwere, and could make none without aduiſing and talking with the Embaſſadours of the Kings and Princes, and thoſe that had aſſiſted them, and which were gone to Collogne.

The Land-graue and his condeputies ſeeing that the Propoſition of the ſequeſtring had nothing anailed, they

aduertiſed

aduertised the Emperours two Commissionets that were at Collogne, to wit, Lothaire, Archbishop and Electour of Treues, and the Count of Hohensoler, of all that they had propounded vnto the said Embassadors of the Princes possessors, & that in writing, the which the 26 of September did also giue them thanks in writing for the fidelity which they shewed in his Imperiall maiesties seruice & businesse: and in the meane while they aduertised them that the said Princes possessors were not entred into this conference, but onely to get time, and render the Armies vnprofitable that were leuyed as well by the Emperour as other Electours and Princes of the Empire, prayed them to stand stedfastly to the Proposition of the sequestring, and to presse the Embassadours of the said Princes Possessors to answere in briefe: because that the said Princes did not cease euer during that assembly to attempt many vniust and vnlawfull things, so much against the Clergy, and Noblemen of the States of Iuliers which they knew did affect the Emperour: yea that knowing that the President of Aix la Chapelle was faithfull to his Imperiall Maiesty, they had caused some of his houses that he had in the Countrie to bee ruinated; which was cause that they aduertised them to require of the said Princes, that during this assembly (at least) they would abstaine from these violences.

At the same time, and vpon the 28 of September, the King of France (his Embassadour being come to Collogne) made this motion following to the said Delegates of the Assembly.

That within a moneth both parties should lay their armes aside, and should discharge their Souldiers, & should not retaine any of them but for the preseruation of ỳ places. That all hostilities should cease at that very time. That within 6 moneths all thos ỳ pretended any thing in

the succession of Iuliers should appoint Kings and Princes without the Empire, that should iudge of all these controuersies; except for those that should happen betweene the Princes of Brandenburg and Newburg, and of all the Manors depending in fealty appertaining to the Electour Pallatine, of the which they should prouide themselues w̃ the Emperour according to the ordinary course.

In the meane while, that the Princes of Brandenburg, and of Newburg should enioy the possession and vse of the said Estates: and that the Emperour should permit them to leuy the impost which they had established of late for three yeares following, to the end they might bee reimbursed of some part of the great charges they had bene at in this warre.

To this motion (according to the ordinary course of all soueraigne Princes, who are alwayes iealous when others doe meddle with the affaires of their Country) the said Landgraue and Delegates in the second Proposition which they made to the Embassadours of the Princes possessors, testifie sufficiently that they found it not good, that other Kings and Princes, if they were not of the Empire, should meddle with this treaty, and that it did more and more offend his Imperiall maiesty. They demanded aboue all things, that the ships that were vpon the Rhine to compell men to pay the new imposts, should be taken away: and all the wrongs that were thought to be done by the Princes possessors since the beginning of the assembly, and whereof the Emperours Commissioners had made a new complaint (as hath beene said already) should bee repaired.

But the said Landgraue and the Delegates did not passe without an answere.

First, that for the new imposts, that it was lawfull for all Princes to raise such imposts as they would vpon their subiects

subiects. when all turned for the defence of the Prince and his subiects.

As for the Officers that they had changed in the States of Iuliers, that it was lawfull to all Princes to do the like, and that it did very much concerne them to bee assured of the fidelity of their Officers, that all that which the Emperours Commissioners had caused to bee published touching some hostilities happened neere Aix the Chappell, were complained of at their pleasure, and that they had more occasion to complaine of them: saying, that if this Assembly were discontinued, and that if they did not draw the fruit thereof that they had desired, that the blame should fall vpon their aduersaries, protesting to be alwayes ready to shew the iustice and obedience that they owe to the Emperour.

This answere was cause that the Landgraue and his condeputies made them a third proposition: that the States of the house of Iuliers (except the Castle of Iuliers, and that which belongeth thereunto) should remaine in the power of the Princes possessours, and they should keepe it in his Imperiall Maiesties name, vntill an entire diffinition of the difference was made, vpon condition that the Princes of Saxon should enter with them in common possession, that the administration of the said States should bee made according to the will of the Emperour, or his Commissioners: that iudgement should bee giuen of the succession of Iuliers, according to ŷ Law of the Empire: that two Princes of either religion should keepe the Castle of Iuliers in sequester: that the Princes possessours should put in caution and securitie to obey to the iudgement giuen thereupon: that they should lay alway their armes, and that all new impots should bee abolished.

There were diuers writings on euery part vpon this Proposition: but at last the Embassadours of the Princes pos-

poſſeſſors hauing beene talke about it with the Councell of the ſaid Princes, they gaue in writing the 12 of October that they were ready to allow of this tranſaction and agrément following, to wit:

That the Princes poſſeſſors ſhould keepe the poſſeſſion of the States of Iuliers, vntill there were a lawfull ſucceſſour published by iudgement: and in the meane while that they ſhould gouerne the ſaid States in the name of his Imperiall Maiеſty, according to the cuſtome of the Country.

As for the Caſtle of Iuliers, that the gouernor ỹ ſhould bee put into it, ſhould bee ſworne in the Emperours, and Princes poſſeſſours names, faithfully to keepe the place vntill that there were a lawfull ſucceſſour denominated by iudgement, vnto whom (without contradiction) hee ſhould reſtore the place.

That to iudge of the Succeſſion there ſhould bee certaine Arbitrators named: neuertheleſſe that for the differents that ſhould riſe betweene the Dukes of Brandenburg and Newburg, they ſhould bee cleared particularly by the Princes which they had already named in their agreement.

That the Princes of Saxony ſhould by no means bee admitted into the poſſeſſion of the ſayd States with them.

That the Princes Poſſeſſours ſhould put in ſuerties to doe all that is aboueſaid, and ſhould promiſe to call in all the new impoſts from the day of the tranſaction and agrément.

The Landgraue and his Condelegates hauing receiued in writing this Propoſition and Tranſaction, they gaue a Coppy thereof to the Embaſſadours of Saxony that were alſo at Collogne, the which gaue a long writing of the pretences of the Princes of Saxony vpon the ſtates

of

of Iuliers, protesting that they neuer had held the possessi-on that the Princes of Brandenbourg and Newbourg had taken to be lawfull.

Notwithstanding the Prince of Newbourg arrived at Collogne the 14 of October, holding his said transaction as done: but the Landgraue of Hesse, and his Condele-gates gaue him an answere of the said transaction in writ-ting, in the which they declared, that they could not depart from their last proposition.

Briefly, there were then a great many writings gi-uen to the said Delegates, as well by the two Impe-riall Commissioners, as by the Embassadours of the Princes of Saxony, who protested that they would not suf-fer their Princes to bee excluded from entring into the pos-session of the state of Iuliers.

Also the foure and twentith of October the Prince Iohn Casimir of Saxony, Duke of Coburg arriued at Collogne: But the same day the Prince of Newbourg went from thence. His Embassadours since his departure with those of the Prince of Brandenbourg gaue answers in writ-ting very copious and prolix vpon all that had passed euer since the beginning of the trouble of Iuliers, vntill now, affirming that their Princes desired nothing but the tran-quility of the Empire, and peace and amity with all Princes their neighbours: as they had done it in that they had discharged all their Souldiers after the taking of Iuliers. But that now seeing the Commissioners of his Im-perial Maiesty would not permit ỹ Landgraue & his Con-deputies to moderate the rigour of the conditions which they had propounded: and that they to the contrary had submitted themselues to all that which was right and iust, they could not afterwards commit this businesse to any but to God & Time, hoping that none would blame them to be the cause that such a good agreemeent was not made.

Alſo, that being not able to paſſe any further in this Treaty, they went their wayes to relate to their Princes what had paſſed.

At this laſt writing of the Embaſſadours of the Princes poſſeſſors, the Landgraue and his Condeputies made a briefe anſwere the ſecond of Nouember, importing that they had behaued themſelues in this Treaty according to the inſtructions which had beene giuen them, and layd the fault of the breaking vp of this Treaty, vpon the Embaſſadours of the Princes Poſſeſſors, which they cauſed to be printed.

The aſſembly being thus broken vp, the Landgraue and his Condeputies, the Duke of Coburg, of Saxony, and all the Embaſſadours went from Collogne, and retired themſelues euery man to his owne houſe.

By this breaking off it was thought that the States of Iuliers this Spring ſhould haue beene full of warre.

The Prince of Anhalt was in the name of theſe Princes at Hage in Holland, where the Prince Maurice and the States were aſſembled to appeaſe the differents and quarrels which thoſe of Vltrech haue among themſelues, and the debate betweene the Count of Eaſt Frieſe, with thoſe of Embden.

This Prince was by them well receiued, and aſſured of all aid, as they had done the yeare before, and greater if need required.

He went alſo into England, where he was likewiſe well receiued, and had the like anſwere. But (as hath beene ſaid before) the troubles betweene thoſe of Auſtria, and the agreement made betweene the Princes vnited and ý Duke of Bauiere, were cauſe that there was no ſtirre in ý States of Iuliers. Let vs (to conclude theſe remembrances) ſee what paſſed at the taking of Arraſhe by the Spaniards in Nouember laſt.

If many Princes of Christendome, notwithstanding their affinities and kindred, haue partialities the one against the other: those in other places of the world haue no lesse.

The Kings of Barbary any time this hundred yeares, according to that which diuers Historians haue writ, are sufficient proofes thereof, and alwayes the Kings of Castile, or of Portingale in giuing them and haue seised vpon some places which they knew well inough of: nenertheless the King Sebastian of Portingale going thither in person to vphold Muley Hamet against his brother Muley Maluco Abdelmelec King of Fez, and of Moroc, thinking to haue profited therein, lost the battaile of Alcacerquibur, where he was slaine, as the Castilians affirme: but the common opinion of the Portugales thinke not: And that after this losse, being fled out of the battaile, he had been wandring vp and downe the world till the yeare 1601, when discouering himselfe hee was kept prisoner at Venice, because he called himselfe the King Sebastian. Since falling into the hands of the Castilians, and brought to Naples, they haue sent him into Castile where he was.

Now the greatest fault that the King Don Sebastian did in Barbary, was, that being descended into Arzilla, hee left behinde him Arrache the enemies Citie, and went to seeke for Abdelmelec in the Champaigne of Alcacerquibur.

Arrache is a strong Citie in the Kingdome of Fez in the Prouince of Azgar, built vpon the Ocean sea, at ẏ mouth of the riuer Lucus, vpon ẏ which one part of it standeth, & the other vpon the Ocean, the hauen thereof is very good, and difficult to be taken, because that it is defended with a fortresse, within, in the which the Kings of Fez ordinarily keepe three hundred light Horsemen, and three hundred Harquebuzers in garrison, because that the Portingals

and Castilians hold almost all the Coast Townes of the Prouinces of Habat and Erif, where they haue great Garrisons.

This Prouince is along the Mediterranian sea, vnto the straight of Hercules, or of Gibaltar: and the other is vpon the Ocean sea from the said straight to the riuer Lucus, in the which the King of Spaine doth now hold the strong townes of Tanger, Arzilla, and others.

Vpon the warres which grew of late betweene the King of Fez and his brother, who are Mahometans, the yonger brother hath forced the elder to goe out of the Kingdome, and to come to desire aid of the said King of Spaine: But the said King, Don Sebastian hauing beene an example for the Spaniard, not to trust the Kings of Barbarie, but with assurance, hee treated with him that in promising aid vnto him, hee would also giue him a hundred thousand Crownes to returne to Arrache (a place that as yet held for him) where by money, and otherwise, hee would practise and get againe as many Souldiers as hee could. Also, that for assurance of the aid that he should giue them, he would cause the fortresse of Arrache to be deliuered vnder his command.

According to this agreement, the King of Fez returneth to Arrache, with the money promised in one of the King of Spaines shippes, where (within a short time) many of his friends and seruants come vnto him. The Spaniard in the meane while hauing caused a Nauy of a great many Gallyes and other ships to bee prepared, and shipped ten thousand men in them, he gaue the conduct of them to the Marques of S. Germini, who arriued the 20 of Nouember in the euening within the Hauen of Arrache, and there lay at anchor all that night.

The next morning the Marques hauing called all the chiefe Commanders into the Admirall, and hauing im-

parted

parted his desligne to force Arrache, if the King Maure did not keepe promise with him, he had assurance of them that they would behaue themselues like Souldiers in the businesse: But see what happened, the King of Fez could not goe from his word, and seeing that the Spaniard was so strong, that hee was able to compell him, many of his, and the people fearing lest they should fall into the Spaniards power, would needes turne their faces from him: But hauing the Gouernour of the Castle at his command, hee put forth the Garrison of the Barbarians which were in the Castle, & he himselfe gaue the Keyes thereof to the Marques of Saint Germini. Vpon the noyse that the Spaniards were in the Castle, all the inhabitants armed themselues; and thinking to resist them, after many of them had there ended their dayes valiantly during three houres fight, they fell vnder the Marques his power, who presently caused the Armes of Castile to bee set vpon the Towers & Steeples, and seized vpon this strong Citty, where the inhabitants sustained a great ruine and losse.

This is the newes which hath beene receiued of the effects of the Spanish Armie in Barbary, and how this strong Citty, which the King of Castile and Portugall haue so long desired, is at last fallen vnder the power of their King.

Againe, to end these Discourses, I will here set downe the newes come from Constantinople, vpon the great warres that hath beene in Tartaria, betweene the Vnkle and the Nephew, since the end of Autumne last, when the great Cham of the Tartarians dyed. The Sonne thinking to haue his Fathers State, his Vnckle the brother of the last Cham endeuoured himselfe by all means to haue the Crowne: but either of them hauing gathered an Army of threescore thousand men, at last they came

to handy blowes, where after that betwene them forty thousand men had beene slaine, the sonne got the victory, and by the same meanes the Tartarians Crowne.

This is all that hath past worthy of note since the moneth of September last: and what shall happen hereafter, we will publish as occasion shall serue.

FINIS.